IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogat IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Currogate of the County of New-York, notice in hereby given to a person having claims against CHARLES F. WOOSTER, has of the City of New-York. Captain in the United States Army, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her residence, No. 198 Atlantic street, in the Oity subscriber at her residence, No. 198 Atlantic street, in the Oity subscriber at her residence, No. 198 Atlantic street, in the Oity subscriber at her residence, No. 198 Atlantic street, in the Oity subscriber at her residence, No. 198 Atlantic street, in the Oity subscriber at her residence, No. 198 Atlantic street, 1877.

MARIA STERBINS, Administration.

CUPBEME COURT, KINGS COUNTY. SUPERME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—
THOMAS CRUTTENDEN act. THOMAS HINES,
John Forgle, laste P. Borden, William H. De Groot and Anna
De Groot, his wife Ame Willies, Thomas M. Johnson, Churies
Cammoll, Siemy S. Johnson, Jesse Redman, Albert De Grane
and Benjamin Shackleton.—To the abovenamed Defendants
and the benefit of the State of the County of Kings at the City Hall in the Oilyo Brookiyn
of the County of Kings at the City Hall in the Oilyo Brookiyn
of the 2d day of October, 1837, and to serve a copy of your
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October 2, 1957.

October 2, 1957.

GEO. L. FOX, Plaintiff's Attorney.

New York Daily Tribune.

EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON

The zerow steamship City of Weshington, from Liv especial neon on Wednesday, the 4th of November, arrived here this on Monday. Her dates are the same as those reported by the Ariel, via Newfoundland.

The steamship Nisgara arrived at Liverpeol at o'cleck on the morning of the let inst., and the North American arrived there at 3 a. m., on the 4th.

ENGLAND.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

On Saturday, the 31st ultimo, the absorption of Consols by the public steadily continued and the closing price for the day was 90]. A very active demand for money was exhibited, and 6 per cent was freely effered for loans on stocks without success Gold was withdrawn from the Bank in considerable sums. The Times' city article remarks:

"Cer fisence at Liverpool and Manchester, and in the manufacturing districts generally, is still upheld in a manner to excite surprise.

"The apprehension of further banking difficulties

"The apprehension of further banking dimentices has greatly sub-field, and the stoppage of the Borough Bark, Liverpool, has been followed by much less excitement than might have been feared, looking at the large amount of its deposits and general liabilities. From the system of management which it is alleged with be developed whenever a full inquiry is made by the shareholders, it will probably be found that the fact of the extinction of this institution, if it had happened at a type fee from a tendency to playing could fact of the extinction of this institution, if it had hap-pened at a time free from a tendency to alarm, could not have been regarded as a public misfortune.

The range of Consols during the month of October

was as much as 4 per cent. Monday, being the day for the half yearly balance at the Bank of England, was kept as a holiday at the Stock Exchange. Consols, however, were nominally queted at 891 200, the heaviness being attributed to the unsatisfactory nature of the news from America by the Niagara. In the Discount market the demand was rather less pressing, and in some cases choice bills were negotiated at a fraction below the Bank minimum rate.

The Times' city article says:

"Some acceptances were returned this afternoon, of Messrs. R. Wilson Hallett & Co., of Liverpool, the correspondents of Messrs. Robb, Hallett & Co., of New-York. The sugargements of the firm are believed to be large, but it is boped such difficulties as have arisen may be but temporary."

The shipment of specie (silver) to the East by the descent of the lift respectively.

steamer of the 4th was ascertained to be £956,846. The failure of Winterhoff, Piper & Co. of Hamburg

is appearced, with liabilities estimated at 1,500,000 On Tuesday, the 3d, the market for Console were heavy, and the closing quotation was 891 a 891 for money and account. The discount market was unchanged, but money was rather easier to be ob-

there was no diminution in the pressure. Over £200,000 in gold had been drawn from the Bank since Saturday, and an apprehension prevailed that a further rise in the rate of discount to 9 to cent

tained at the Stock Exchange, although at the Bank

would be the consequence.

Owing to the holiday on the Stock Exchange, and the zen arrival in Liverpool of the London papers of Wednesday, we have no quotations for American Securities later than Saturday, October 31. On that day the market was active, and Illinois Central shares advanced to 7 w5 discount, and New-York Central to 72@70. Michigan Central of 1869 sold at 78; Eric Bends of 1862 at 45, and Pennsylvania Central second

ATTEMPTED LAUNCH OF THE GREAT

ATTEMPTED LAUNCH OF THE GREAT EASTERN.

From The London Times, Noc. 4.

Yesterday morning the first attempt was made to lower this collosal steamship at Millwall into the river. There was rather a strong muster of engineers and scientific gentlemen, not only from all parts of England but even from France, Germany, America and Eursia—but of mere fashionable men, or members of the aristocracy, the number was extremely limited. The Count de Paris, with the Duke D'Aumele and acveral French gentlemen, were early on the ground, and watched every movement in the day's proceedings with the deepest interest. The Siamese ambassadors, with a numerous retinue, were also present, and for a time drew off attention even from the mountainous vessel which seemed to shut in the whole yard. The principal personage among these rather remarkable foreigners was attired in a gorgeous robe of cloth of gold, but the dress of most of the attachés to the embassy was extremely simple, being for the most part composed of common printed cottons. All of then smoked and chattered innessantly, and appeared far from being indifferent to the observation they excited among the spectators.

Duning the whole of Monday night, the workmen

During the whole of Monday night, the workers During the whole of Monday night, the workmen were retained in the yard removing the struts and shores which supported her on the side toward the river, and before dawn yesterday morning the last beam had been entirely taken away. Then, for the first time, the whole length of the vessel, from stem to stern, was visible without the slightest break. The greeful sweep of the ities, the clear, sharp run of the bows and sweep of the stern could be appreciated at a glance. The last supports were not removed until every precaution had been taken to ascertain that she was securely stayed by her check taskle, and that every precaution had been tacked to the state of the was securely stayed by her check taskle, and that there was no fear of her suddenly glicing down the

was accurely stayed by her check tackle, and that there was no fear of her suddenly gliding down the "ways" and lannching herself.

On the river side four large lighters were moored in the tideway, and worked with crabs and sheaves upon the chains, which were fastened to the vessel amidships. Each of these four lighters was capable of applying a strain of sixty tuns, all of which was to be used to draw the vessel down the launching ways in case of any contretemps which might prevent her running. Two lighters were also moored at the stem and two at the stem of the vessel. The chains passing from the ship to these latter were returned again on shore, so as to be worked with a double purchase. Small stationary engines on land were used to had in these, and made the whole force available to pull the vessel off the shore upward of 600 tuns.

These were the means taken to draw her down to the water, but the greatest efforts of Mr. Branel were, occurrated in the check tackle which was to pull ber back and prevent ber dashing into the river at the fearful momentum of 12,000 tuns weight, slilling down an incline of 1 in 12. For this purpose two most powerful drums had been constructed, to which the cradles were attached by enormous sheafes or pulleys of east iron, expressly cast for this purpose, and weighing five tuns each. One sheate was fastened to each cradle, and wrought iron chain cables of the largest size consected these with two other sheafes, each of which was secured to the drum, which paid out the chain, and, in fact, regulated the whole operation. Those drums and the framework on which they rest having to bear the strain of the whole mass in metion, extracrdinary precautions were taken to render them as massive as they could be made by any known comto bear the strain of the whole mass in metion, extraciditary precautions were taken to render them as
massive as they could be made by any known combiration of wood and iron. The shape was that of an
ordinary reel, the axle of which was formed by beams
of timber and strips of wrought iron bound together so
as to form a crum about twenty feet long and nine
fee in diameter. At each end of the cylinder
are the wheels of the drum or discs, stricen feet
in diameter, each of solid iron and weighing upward of twenty tuns, so that the weight of cash
drum is more than sixty tunsia all. The axle of the
disc is set in a frame of son, while around at entered ge
passes a band of wrought iron to work in the manner
of a friction chich or brake. This, with the ad of
strong fore levers 20 feet 1 sg, brings such a pressure
to bear upon the discs of the drum as to lower its
rate of revolutions, or entirely stop tham in case of
the chain being paid out too fast. These drums were

set in a solid bed of wood formed by driving down masses of piles into the gravel, so as to form a mass of timber 20 feet square. This is bound together with iron, and strong shores pass from the cube of piles to the bed of piles on which the launching ways are built; so that, in fact no Laster what the strain, it was impresible for the setting of the drums to give, unless the whole river's bank gave way with them. One of there drums is built opposite each cradle; the chains used between them and the cradles are the chain cables of the great ship it elf, which are 21 inches in diameter, or about 60 ibs. the link Between each drum and the cradle on which the vessel rested, a hydraulic ram was fixed to "start" her. That at the forward end gave a pressure of 600 tuns; the one at the etern, 1,000.

The launch was fixed to commence at 11 o'clock,

The launch was fixed to commence at 11 o'clock

at the stern, 1,000.

The launch was fixed to commence at 11 o'clock, but things were not arranged for the moving of the monster when that time came. Gangs of men were employed in habling chains, in clearing away the slightest obstacle upon the ways, and giving the metals the final coating down of black lead and oil. Mr. Brone's position was high up in a little restrain fired on the intertide of the vessel. On this spot he was in a line with the conspicuous marks which had been erected on each side of the ship and facing him on Mr. Fenn's factory on the other side of the river. From this point he was to regulate the advance of stem and stem by signals, which were communicated to the gangs of workmen, both to pull her off and hold her back, by means of flage—a white flag being the signal to haul together, and a red one to cease on all points.

It was nearly 122, and the public was beginning to yawn and manifest in patience, when they were somewhat appeared by reeing the christening bottle of wine, gayly decorated with flowers, carried forward to the stem of the vessel. Here it was soon suspanded, and Miss Hope, the daughter of the chairman of the Great Eastern Company, giving it a hearty swing, dashed the wine over the bows of the vessel and bade. The Levisthan' God speed, amid the cheers of thousands. In a few moments afterward the word was passed to commence the launch. At the signals the lighters slowly but steadily commenced to haul taught their tackle from the river, which it was thought would of itself be sufficient to bring the vessel gettly down. It appeared, however, to have no effect beyond once or twice producing in the vessel itself a suller rumbing noise like distant thunder as the great strain told upon her bull. It remained thus for about get tly down. It appeared, however, to have no effect beyond once or twice producing in the vessel itself a suller rumbing noise like distant thunder as the great strain told upon her bull. It remained thus for about ten minutes. Expectation was wound up to the highest pitch, when the pecaliar hissing noise of the hydraulic rams at work to push her off was heard. We should have mentioned that each of the drams was constructed so as to be turned by ordinary windlesses, in order to wind up the slack chain between the drams and the cradles, otherwise if any slack was left when the hydraulic rams started the wis diasses, in order to wind up the slack chain between the drums and the cradles, otherwise if any slack was left when the hydraulic rams started the vessel it would run it rapicly out, and Heaven only knows the consequences that might ensue. When the "rams" began to work the order was distinctly given to "wind up"—meaning to coil in this slack bet ween the drum and the cradle. This was accordingly done at the forward drum, but, unfortunately, at the stern of the vessel the men did precisely the reverse, and uncoiled more slack chain. Among the number of engineers who were looking on the danger of this was seen at a glance but there was no official to check the nen, who seemed orcinary "navvies." Suddenly, there was acry of "She moves, she moves!" the fore part of the vessel slipped, and the stern rushed down rapidly. It seemed to slip some three or four feet in the space of a couple of seconds, in consequence of the slack chain from the after drum offering not the least check. In an instant the strain came upon the drum, which was dragged round, and of course, as that was connected with the windlass by multiplying wheels, the latter turned some ten or fifteen times for every foot the drum moved. The men at the windlass madly tried to hold it, but the heavy iron bandle they round like lightning surising them and hurling five or six high into the air as if they had been blown up by some powerful explosion. A rapic seemed to suread as this shocking accias if they had been blown up by some powerful explo-sion. A rank seemed to spread as this shocking acci-dent took place, and the men stationed at the taskle and fall of the lever next the whoclass rushed away and fall of the lever next the winclass rushed away. Fortunately, nost fortunately, for the lives of huzdreds of the spectators, the men at the lever at the other side of the drum stood firm, and, hauling on their tackie, drew their lever up and applied the brake on the drum with such terrific force that the ship instantly stopped, though she seemed to quiver under the sudden check as if she had recleved a heavy blow, and the check tackle and massive pile of timber which restrained the drums strained audibly. The whole of this took place in the course of two or three seconds. The vessel dropped, the men were hurled from the windlass, and with a heavy rumbling noise the tre mendous structure was still on the "ways" again, almost before the spectator had time to imagine what windlass, and with a heavy rumbling noise the tre mendous structure was still on the "ways" again, almost before the spectator had time to imagine what had occurred. For a moment there was rather a panic, and a disposition to run from the spot, but it was only momentary. Four of the men who were injured were carried off to the Poplar Hospital at once, and a lifth, who seemed to have sustained some severe internal hurt, was afterward obliged to be assisted from the vard.

This melancholy occurrence seemed to exercise a most depressing effect, especially upon the workmen, though the tremendous strain to which the drum was exposed, and which even with the friction of ealy one brake proved sufficient to check the vessel with a great and unexpected momentum on her, showed that the check tackle was all that could be desired. An examination of the place where the accident occurred showed that the toothed wheels of the windless (which seemed totally insufficient in multiplying power which seemed totally insufficient in multiplying power to enable the men to exercise any check upon the rev-olution of the drum) were broken, and appeared so out olution of the drum) were broken, and appeared so out of gear that they were almost useless. Beyond this damage, which was of not the least importance, the rest of the apparatus of the drum and framework was as firm as ever. The vessel it was found had slipped down the ways about three feet at the forward drum, and four feet three inches at the one fixed aft. The stern had progressed, of course, about six feet toward the size.

All this took place before 12; o'clock, and it was All this took place before 12; o'clock, and it was 2 o'clock before everything was again ready to move her still further down the ways. Before that time the weather, which at no period had been very favorable, became still worse, and the little drops of rain which had now and then fallen at short intervals, gave place to a regular, steady drizzle, so that the public looked with unusual impatience to the launching efforts. At a few minutes after 2 o'clock the men were all again at their poets, and the signal was given to recommence. This time every precaution was taken to prevent a loop of elack in the chain occurring. All the lighters from the river got their haning tackle in order, and began to strain upon the vessel, but without making the least apparent impression. The tids was then within a few feet of its highest, and it became evident to all concerned that if the vessel was to be meved at all that day no time was to be lost. Again from out of the dense mass of timber of the cradles came the little hissing noise at regular intervals which told that the enormous pressure of the hydraulic rains was found requisite to start her; still, in spite of all, she never moved nor showed the slightest symptom of beirg at all affected by the terrific pressure which was annihad to her. After the pressure hydraulic rams was found requisite to start her; still, in spite of all, she never moved nor showed the slightest symptom of being at all affected by the terrific pressure which was applied to her. After the pressure with the rams had been continued some time, a rather loud crash was heard among the timbers of the foremost cradle, and some men ran from it. What it really was did not transpire, but it was nothing of importance. The stationary engine which, as we have mentioned, was put to haul upon the chains to the bows at last gave way, and the chain itself snapped in two, though not until some of the teeth of the wheels of the engine, as we were informed, had also broken before the strain. At the same time a pin in the piston rod of the foremost hydraulic ram also gave way, and these two accidents were irreparable. The signal was made to cease hanling, and in a minute or so afterward the officials of the company announced that the launch was over "for the day." The yard was then cleared of straigers, and, as few were aware of what had really caused the failure of the attempt, the most extravagant rumors soon got affoat. Among these the favorite was that the launching-ways themselves had suck under the enormous weight, and that the stem of the ship had settled down several inches below the stern. For this report there is really no foundation at present. But, as all further attempts toward launching have been definitely postponed till the 2d of Decomber it is not impossible that the fears as to her settling down is the "ways" may be realized before that time arrives. With a weight of some 12,000 tuns resting upon rew made earth the safety of the vessel may become at any time a question of considerable doubt.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. James Morrison, one of the wealthiest of the "merchant princes" of London, is dead. The value of his property is estimated at nearly £4,000,000 sterling, a considerable portion of which is invested in sound securities in the United States.

The shipping returns of the British Board of Trade for the month of September show an increase in the employment of all kinds of vessels except American, the basiness of the latter having been affected by the commencement of the panic.

the basiness of the latter having been affected by the commencement of the panic.

The Catholic Bishop of Toronto, Canada, in addressing a congregation at Kilkenny, is said to have "earmestly intreated the people, if they could, by any "possibility, remain in Ireland, not to think of emigrating, as it was almost incredible, the missiy and wretchedness he constantly althoused aming the "unfortunate Irish enigratis."

A story had go be forth that the screw steamship Hydrospes ind been lost on her way to India with troops, but as reither the Admiralty nor the owners of the vestel had received any such intelligence, it was believed to be without foundation.

The Liverpool Althous says:

The Liverpool Albion says: "The bombardment of Greytown is a million pulp-

ful to the reflection of all right-minded men, both in England and the United States. The facts are now familiar to the public, and we shall not repeat them. On Saturday, Sir Wm. Gore Ousley, K. C. B., saited for America in the Arabia.

"It is understood that he is intrusted with full pow-

ers to arrange this delicate question with the President of the United States, and also the other vexed ques-tions relating to Central America and the Mosquito Indians. In making this appointment Lord Paimerston has selected a minister not connected with his own positical party, but connected with the United States by means of his wife, who is the daughter of an American

"Sir W. G. Ousley is a gentleman who has acquired considerable reputation as a statesman and pudificator, and as he is also a persocal friend of Mr. Bachanan, our brethren in America cannot tail to see that Great Britain approaches a rettlement of this unpleasant affair in the most friendly spirit, and through a most con-

and for New-York, was leaving Sunderland, a serious misunderstanding prevailed on board between the captain and the crew, because the latter complained that the vessel was not fully manned. One man had been felled with an ax, and the position of affairs was such that measures had been taken to intercept the

FRANCE.

DEATH OF GEN. CAVAIGNAC.

DEATH OF GEN. CAVAIGNAC.

The death of Gen. Cavaignac was the most important topic in France. The event took place while he was out shooting, on the 28th uit, near fours. The General was in the act of raising his gun to his abculder, when he felt a weakness suddenly creep over him, and he had scarcely time to hand his gun to an attendant who stood by when he felt to the earth and expired. He had just completed his 55th year. His widow forthwith proceeded to Paris with the remains. The funeral obsequies of the General took place on Saturday, the 31st, in the Church of St. Louis d'Autin. All was conducted with order and regularity, although the streets through which the procession to the Cemetery of Montmatre passed were crowded, and about 15,000 people followed the hearse to the gates of the cemetery.

15,000 people followed the hearse to the gates of the cemetery.

Quite a large body of troops took part in the proceedings, and many prominent Republicans and literary and political celebrities were present. The procession contained far less of the democratic element than was expected. An Imperial carriage was looked for in the train, but none was there.

As the hearse passed along, every hat was raised, and the spectators often remained bare-headed until it was out of sight. No address was spoken over the tomb, but the soldiers paid the usual military honors. The regret felt at the death of the General, is described as deep and universal.

The regret felt at the death of the General, is described as deep and universal.

The Paris correspondent of The London Post, says that filenoly negotiations have taken place lately between certain great continental Powers regarding the reduction of their respective armies. The Government of France will certainly excoomize in this important expenditure, and the Emperor of Austria, according to late dispatches from Vienna, has agreed to a reduction of his military expenditure.

In Paris, on the 3d, the funds closed at 66.90 for Money.

Correspondence of The Lenden Daily News.

PARIS, Oct. 30, 1857.

There are, as might be expected, a great many different versions in circulation, and the country papers give many details which are certainly incorrect. This much is certain, that he died in the country very suidenly while in pursait of spipes or woodcocks, and that he was brought to Pais yesterday, by his wife, as a railway train. I proceed to give the narrative which appears to me—and I have conversed with several personal friends of the illustrious deceased—the nearest to the truth. You may remember that Jen. Cavaignached a small property in the country between Les Mans and Tours. I always understood that it was in the Department of the Satthe, but it may be, as some of the evening papers state, in the neighboring Department of the lade and Loirs. The estate is called a chateau, but so small is the house that General Cavaignee was a year or two ago busily employed in contriving how to build three or four extra rooms in order to enable him to offer a spare bed to a friead. Correspondence of The London Dally News. nac was a year or two ago busily employed in contriving how to build three or four extra rooms in order to enable him to offer a spare bed to a friend. On Wednesday afternoon, toward sunset, the General was walking in the garden of this chateau, when a man servant came up to him to say that he had marked down a woodcock in a close adjuining. The General asked for his gun, and went immediately in search of the game. Whether he fired a shot or not seems uncertain, but he had not long left the garden before he staggered, exclaimed that he did not know what was the matter with him, and handed the gun to his servant to hold. A moment after he said, "I am dying"—he fell down, and breathed his last in the open fields. I fully understand that he did before he was taken home, and that the heart-adieux of his poor young wir, of which M. Haven speaks, were realized to his inanimate corpse. The canse of death is generally said to be an ancurism of the heart. Others denominate the disease an hypertrophy of the heart, and say he had been long subject to it; but it seems beyond doubt that, to a casual observer at least, he was in perfect bealth till the moment when he breathed his last. His wife, the beautiful daughter of M. Odier, the banker, to whom Gen. Cavaiguac was married about it is vesta ago, determined at oace to bring the body of His wife, the beautiful daughter of M. Odier, the banker, to whom Gen. Cavaigoac was married about six years ago, determined at oace to bring the body of her busband to Paris for interment in the vault of the Cavaignac family in the Cemetery of Montmartre. Yesterday morning she set out, accompanied by her infant con, four years old, a relative of her own, and M de Fossy, a relative of Gen. Cavaignac, for the Tours railway station. Arrived there, a special train for Paris was asked for. The railway officer on duty refused, on the ground that the police regulations necessary for the transport of a corpse had not been complied with. Madame Cavaignac seked to see the refused, on the ground that the police regulations have every for the transport of a corpse had not been complied with. Madame Cavaignac asked to see the chief of the station, and said to him, "I am the wife of "Gen. Cavaignac; I am going to Paris with his dead "bout to bury it there; I must have a special train "immediately." The officer received the unfortunate lady with the utmost courtesy, and, as it is related, on his own responsibility, furnished a special train at once, and telegraphed to all the stations to keep the line clear. Madame Cavaignac, who had come to the station in her own carniage, endered it to be put on a railway truck, and proceeded to Paris, sibing by the side of the corpse dressed in ordinary clothes—the clothes in which he died—as a living man. With wonderful courage and devotion she often took the body on her knees and wept over it. On arriving in Paris she proceeded to the General's towa residence in the Rue de Londres, and at once sent off a messenger for M. Havin, the relateur-curval of the Sicilic. Her next care was to fit up their bedroom as a chapelle ardent with candles and black cloth. There, lying in a dressing gown, his time countenance calm and unchanged, the dead bady of General Cavaignas was seen yesterday by a very few intimate friends and unchanged, the dead budy of General Cavaignas was seen yesterday by a very few intimate friends—M. Gondchaux, M. Havin, and M. Pescatore being of the number. Baron de Baragul, the General's uncle, was also there. An eye-witness tells me that some of the bystanders said to the bereaved infant of four years old, "Regarde blen ton pere; il est mort." The poor child was too young to understand its loss, and replied, with a look of sad curiosity, "Il dort bien."

Correspondence of The London Times.

correspondence of The London Times.

Saturday, Oct. 31, 6 r. M.

The funeral obsequice of Gen. Cavignac took place this day in the Church of St. Lonis d'Antin. The various detachments of the garrison selected to pay the last military honors to the deceased began to move from their quarters at k! o'clock, and shortly after that hour took up position in the Rue Caumartin and the other approaches to the church. The detachments were taken from the 15th and Solt of the line, with a battallion of feot Chasseurs; at their head rode Gen. de la Charrière, with staff. The corrège left the Georeral's residence, 29 Rue de Londres, at 111, and reached the church a few minutes past 12. It was opered by a detachment of the Chasseurs of Vincennes followed by two troops of Huseras, four companies of infantry carrying their colors, riddled with shot and bearing the word. Sevastopol. The eagles surmounting them were valled with craps, and the crines. Two mourning carriages followed for the officiating clergyman and his assistants, and then eame the hearse, surmounted at each corner with tri-colored flags interdingled with lofty black plumes. The General's sword and military decorations were laid on a velvet cushion, which was borne after the chief mourner—General Cavaignac, the uncle of the deceased. The ends of the pall were held by MM. Goodchaux, Bastide, Guinaud, Bayard and de Foissy. The friends of the deceased next followed—they were very numerous, and among them were a few workingmen in their blouser; then came the General's private carriage and eight mourning coaches. When the hearse turned into the Rue Caumartin from the Rue St. Lazars, the caré of the church St Louis d'Antin, accompanied by his clergy, is ued out in procession, and received the body at the church St Louis d'Antin, accompanied by his clergy, is ued out in procession, and received the body at the church door, while a funeral symphony was executed by the high altar, and the military hat, aword and star were deposited on a cuchin of black velve by its old. A

preceded by a rquadren of Hussars, and followed by the detachments of infantry already mentioned, moved from the church by the Rue Chausede d'Aatin, Rue St. Lazare, and Rue de Chichy, to the Cemetery Montmattre, the burial place of the family. The streets is the neighborhood were crowded with people, and the windows of every house in the Chausede d'Aatin, Rues St. Lazare, Victoire, Provence, Joubert, St. Nicolas, Lardies, Tivoli, and Clichy, from which even a sight glance could be got of the heares, were through A troop of the mounted Paris Guards and saveral squads of Sergents de Ville kept the passage clear, and their exertions prevented corfusion in the narrow thoroughfares. Al was conducted with order and regulacity, though the rowd who accompanied the hearse to the gates of the cemetery could hardly be less than 15 600. A crowd who accompanied the hearse to the gates of the cemetery could hardly be less than 15 900. A of the cemetery could hardly be less than 15 900. A small pertion only of the cortege was admitted inside. Most of those forming it were well-dressed persons, apparently merel ants and shopkeepers, who, no doubt, remembered with graitinde the services rendered by the deceased General in June, 1849. There were not many of those unmistakable characters who usually swell the furerals of other political leaders, and it was remarked that there were at least six times as many of the Beauchilean party present at the funeral of Gendrey. the Republican party present at the fineral of Godfrey Cavelguac, the General's brother, who died in Paris not long before the Revolution of 1848. Every one expected to see an Imperial carriage in the train, but I could perceive rone. As the hearse passed slowly along every het was raised, and the spectators often remained bareheaded until it was out of sight.

remained bareheaded until it was out of sight.

When the coffin was deposited in the tomb and the prayers for the dead were recited, the troops fired over the grave of the departed soldier, and paid the other military honors usual on such occasions. There was no address spoken. The troops soon returned to their quarters, and in less than an hour the streets through which the cortege passed resumed their ordinary appearance. pearance.

BELGIUM.

The Ministers tendered their resignations on the 31st ult.; but until the meeting of the Chambers they would hold their offices ad interim. The Chambers open on the 10th inst.

SARDINIA.

The inuscations in Piedmont were subsiding. The damage done was great, and the populace were suffer ing much from the visitation.

AUSTRIA.

The official Gazette of Vierna announces the imposition of a tax of one kreutzer upon newspapers. The impost is to apply to foreign as well as local

journals.

It is stated that the plan proposed by the Minister of Finance for ameliorating the financial situation of Austria, is either that a large reduction of the army shall be made, or the directiaxes shall be considerably

According to a Paris letter in the new Prussian Garette, in June last, a convention was entered into be-tween the Austrian and British Governments to the effect that in case of a revolutionary outbreak in Italy, Austria may rely for the protection of her dominions on the friendly services of Great Britain. The author-ity for this is not very reliable.

DENMARK AND SWEDEN.

The German intertion of interfering in the Danish Holstein affair is said to have caused considerable sen eatien in Denmark and Sweden. The offic al organ of the Swedish Government taxes the Germans with a desire to possess the needves of the Duchies by means of unjust interference with Danieh claims. An exercise debate on the subject of Liberty of Concience, was being carried on in the Chambers of

LATEST.—After seven days debate the Religious Liberty bill was rejected.

THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Telegraphic communication by submarine cable be-tween Sardinia and Algeria had been established. The contractors were about to lay the cable between Cegliari and Malta, and between Malta and Corfu, and with good weather, it was boped the operations might be completed in a fortnight.

THE BLACK SEA.

The Constantinople correspondent of The Daily

News says:
"By Lews from the Circaesian coast we learn that a "By rews from the Circassian coast we learn that a blockade is established there by means of Russian vessels. A few days ago the fourth corvette from the Baltic passed through these straits on her way to the Euxine. Then, again, in Nicolaidf they are com-pleting a ship pierces for one hundred and twenty guns, and it is said that the keels of similar ships are on the stocks."

ÍNDIA.

BRITISH ATROCITIES.

From The Morning Star.
Very grave statements have been made in private Very grave statements have been insue in privates and efficial circles respecting certain transactions at Cawspore and Dinapore and which are supposed to afford an explanation of the late order of the Governor-General of India in favor of clemency and justice, and the attorn accurations made by Gen. Outram against soldiers under his command. These matters cannot be long concealed from the public. They point to new massacres that have taken place at Dinapore and Cawppore; but, unfortunately, the soldiers charged with the more recent deeds of horror are Eaglish, and We will mention what the statements to which we

we will mention what the statements to which we refer really are, premising that the information we give is derived from reliable authority.

It is said that at Cawpore and the neighborhood the Queen's 78h Regiment put to death not fewer than ten thousand people; or, according to another version, killed all the actives they could get at, whether men, women, or children. At Dinapore, a portien of the Sepoys, at great personal risk, remained faithful, and refused to march with the mutinous regiment; but the Queen's 10th, after its encounter at Arrah, went to the barraks where the faithful Sepoys were and said. "What! are these black devils to be "spared merely because they have given up their "arms?" Then, amid curses and imprecations, they turned the anarmed Sepoys into the barrack yard, and had killed a considerable number of them before the masserer could be stopped. The numbers of killed and wounded by this process are variously stated, but we hear that nearly half of the hundred who were taken out had thus to suffer. This, however, is the mildest version of the Dinapore affair. The bayonet as well as the bullet was used by the soldiers of the 10th, and one of their victims was a woman.

In The Bombay Gozette we have an account of the practice adopted by the English army in blowing away Sepoys from their gues, and it will be found reprinted in The Star of to-day. It is a mode of punishment which evidently casts the wheel, the gallows, and the guillotine into the shade, and appears to be accompanied by mutilating horrors that probably have no parallel in the whole history of markind.

BLOWING FROM A GUN.

BLOWING FROM A GUN.

A medical officer of this Presidency, says The Bowbay Gazette, cosepicuous for his bravery and gallantry during some of the late disturbances, gives a description of an "execution parade," which is terribly graphic. We have some scraples about publishing it, and only de so in the hope that, as suggested by the friend who forwarded it to us, it may thus reach the native public through the medium of the vernacular papers and so be the means of doing some good.

"This first parade was a horrible sight, but the blowing away from gune is most appalling. After the BLOWING FROM A GUN. papers and so be the means of doing some good.

"This first parade was a horrible sight, but the blowing away from gure is most appalling. After the explosion the grouping of the men's remains in front of each gun was various and frightful. One man's head was perched upon his back, and he was staring round as if locking for his legs and arms. All you see at the time is a cloud like a dust storm composed of shreds of clothing, burning mescle, and frizzing fat, with lumps of coagulated blood. Here and there a stomach or a liver comes falling down in a stanking shower. One wreted ed fellow slipped from the rope by which he was tied to the guns just before the explosion, and his arm was nearly set on fire. While hanging in his agony under the gun, a sugeant applied a pistol to his head and three times the cap snapped, the man each time with cing from the expected shot. At last a ride was fixed into the back of his head and the blood prused out of the nose and mouth like water from a p used into the back of his head and the blood p used out of the nose and mouth like water from a briskly handled pump. This was the most horriolo-ght of all. I have seen death in all its forms, never anything to equal this man's end."

CHINA.

The Paris Pays save: "We have private latelygence from Hong Kong to Sept. 8. The Vicercy
Yek was expected at Canton about the 15th on asneurn from Pekin. The Emperor had conferred
upon him the little of Hen-Fay Pank, which means
instend of his person. This is a rank which is
never given except to Princes of the Imperial faulby when on a mission. It is said that Yek has positive orders to summon the English to eracuste Can

ton, and is authorized, in defau't of compliance, to nake an official declaration of war against England."

LIVERPOOL Wednesday, Nov. 4 1257.

COITON—The market become more animated after the diparter of the Arabis, and prices slightly advanced but the relative part to the Arabis, and prices slightly advanced but the relative part of the balls, and the postetions were the same as on Friday last the business of the three days amounted to 15,500 bales, of rich speculators took about 2,000. The sales to exporters were 17 triffing.

At Manchester, business was still on a most limited At ansuchester, business was still on a most funited scale.

Bus adstructs — Merers. Richardson, Spence & Coreput Bloor cull at Fritay's rates. Wheat, 2d algher for best descriptions of set, inferior almost mestable, red, 6187/8 white, 7/3893. Inclan Corn dull and 61 lower, mixed and yellow 56/687/1 white, 47/341 Mesers. Begland, Athys. & Co. call Flour 64/21 lower.

Phovisions — heref and Pork dull and nominal Lard in very limited request—quoted nominally at 68. Bacon in retail request at late rates. Tallew very flat and ro minal. Phoples. —Ashes dull at 42, for Pots and 41, for Pearls. Resin declined to 4,5 for Common. Spirits Tarp attacelling at retail at 37. Sugar quiet. Nothing doing in Two of Coffee.

London Phoppios Markets.—Breadstoffs form a

LONDON PRODUCE MARKETS .- Breadstaffe firm previous rates. Sugar heavy, and again rather lower. Collection at full prices. Teaffreer. Tallow fat at 54 035-11. Seetch Pig Iron selling at 56 032.

THE LATE DR. CURTIS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: THE TRIBUNE of Saturday contains a notice of the sainide of Dr Joseph T. Cartis, accompanied by a very brief biographical sketch. Believing that there were certain features of his history possessing a more than private interest, and carnestly desiring, if practicable, to explode the many incorrect theories as to the cause of his violent death that are likely to be broached, I have sought permission to state some facts with regard to him not generally known.

Dr. Curtis was one of those men who seem to hav been born under an evil star. With transcendent in tellectual ability, with a gentle and loving heart, re spensive to every claim upon his aid and sympathy he was yet compelled by the resistless power of eicomstances, to labor under the imputation of insanit for many years previous to his death, and to make war upon one of the most universally accepted tenet of popular theology. To a man like him, by naturarcently cesirous to live at peace with his fellows, this position of antagonism was exquisitely painful; but he was sustained by an unwavering faith that he was fighting the battle of eternal truth against fleeting error, and he could not decline the championship which had been proferred him. But in order to make his position intelligible, let me relate, as briefly as possible, the events which blighted the brilliant promise of his early He studied medicine in this city with Dr. Gram

the prener of Homeopathy in America, and mat with extraordinary success as a practitioner at the very cater. He was rever in the habit of hoasting of his achievement, but from what he once casually told me.

achievement, but from what he once casually told me, I am dispessed to believe that at the age of 25, he had attained a position in his profession, such as iff measured by the standard of pecuniary returns has scarcely ever been reached in so short a space of time by any other physician in this country, his prac-tice then embracing many persons in this city conspicuhas scarcely ever been feather in 80 sant a space time by any other physician in this country, his practice then embracing many persons in this city conspicuous for literary attainments, wealth, and moral worth. At that time, in 1841, in consequence of a slight imprudence in overtaxing his eyes, he was attacked by a terrible form of ophthalmia, which reduced him to a false of utter heaplessress, and bailled the skill of physicians. After the lapse of some months, as he exhibited no signs of amendment, one of his patients, with a percensity worthy of all praise, instated our rerding him to Europe in one of his ships that he might consult an eminent oculist near Frankfort, in whose skill Dr. C. reposed great condidence. Accompanied by his wife and a young medical friend, with a tight-fitting mack over his face, so contrived as to exclude every ray of light, and which he wore during his whole absence, he set out, and arrived in Europe only to find that the physician whom he came expressly to confer with was no more. Having accomplishes nothing by the journey, he returned again to this country, and at the end of a year from the beginning of his attack, under the treatment of his friend. Dr. Elliot, his sight began to improve, and he gradually resumed the practice of his profession, though ne was obliged to zerobe great cantion in using his eyes. His hope and trust in the future had been fearfully staken. Three years after the commencement of his disease of the eyes he was attacked by a severe pulmonary disorder, and deeming a residence in some milder cuma's necessary to his health, he fically decided to remove to Porto Rico, where he had influential friends. Upon his arrival at the island, he discovered a fact, of the existence of which he had previously been wholly guerent, namely that before he could commence practicing as a physician, it was necessary that he should to ske a nominal prifession of the Roman Catholic faith. Although assured by his friends that it was a mere fermishy, his conscience would not permi The result was most disastrous. In a few mosths (this was in the Spring of 1846) his eye disorder returned with greater intensity than ever, accompanied by a paralysis of his lower extremities. His sufferings daily increased in intensity and sevenity; he lost the power to sleep, and at one time for nearly three weeks he could be there see, hear, speak, walk nor sit. And now commenced that fearful, mysterious infestation, which was the bane of his eristence from that time forth, and which has finally consigned him to a suicide's grave. With his rerveus system in a state of complete collapse, with every avenue of communication with the external world aimost hermetically sealed, his laner lapse, with every avenue of communication with the external world almost hermetically scaled, his inner life was yet intensely active. He endeavored to believe that these trials had been inflicted upon him as the punishment of his sins, and that it was his duty to practice complete and entire resignation. On the 2d of December a violent thunder-storm occurred, and after a nore than ordinarily severe peal, suddenly he heard a voice saying: "Thou hast committed the unpardonable sin." This was his first intimation of the advent of the spiritual is festation from which he was never after entirely free. Invisible personages now entered into conversation with him, who confirmed his west fears as to his position, and assured him that his only hope of salvatin lay in absolute subjection to the will of God, whose agents they professed to be. Under their directions he entered upon a state of spiritual vassalage, such as it is almost impossible to conceive. He declined the ministrations of his friends and attendants, rejected every alleviation of his suffering that could be suggested, and resolutely strove to assist in carrying out the detaits of his explatory punishment to the bitter end. This extraordinary course of his was naturally regarded as madness, but if so, there was "method" in it. It seems to me to have been the most heroic, sup-rhu man effort on record, to obtain a state of perfect trust in God, and sa bjection of the "lusts of the flesh." His boad spe finally became too terrible for endurance; he was exhorted to commit suicide, to murder his own children, to best and main his attendants, and when he hesitated, passages of Scripture were quoted with finadian at it to conquer his release from corfucement in a lunatic asylum. They clang to is hart to conquer his reluctance. He gradually abandored his efforts to comply with their insatisble demands, and by ceasing to talk of his invisible attendants at length succeeded in obtaining his release from confinement in a lunatic asylum. They clang to him for a long time, but by degrees he became enabled to perceive their perfidy and baseness, and that he had no hope of deliverance through their instrumentality. He asserted his own free-will and soon regaired a portion of what he had lost. Yet he never succeeded in releasing himself entirely. Authough he resumed the practice of his profession and (repeatedly as it had been broken up) succeeded in reestablishing his reputation as a skilful physician, he was daily and hourly conscious of their in oding presence. Alike in the midst of his professional duties, and in the hour of social enjoyment and releasing, they hovered around and assasted him with consclers malice. Their assaults were most vehement and most cifficult to withstand when he was exhausted by over-exertion, an event of frequent occurrence, owing to the extreme delicacy of his organization. His anxiety lest he should become sleepless was unremitting, for he used to say that in that state he was more than ever in their power, and that it long continued it would certainly rive him to self-destruction. He had struggled on in this way for some years when I became his patient in 1852. I was better able to comprehend his condition than most of his friends, having been for years a prey to periodical attacks of a similar character, though infinitely less severe. Still I amable to bear testimony to the fact that, by the suddendevelopment of new and hitherto ursuspected avenues of communication with the universe without, evil spirits are sometimes enabled to disclose themselves to us, and by their hideous preserce to "make the sun like blood, the carth a tomb, "the tomb itself a hell, and hell—a yet murkier "glocm." With me the demonincal poseession rarely lests more than a day or two, but during its co

of the attach. Dr. Curtis had eshibited the most tent can ad intelligent sympathy for me, and to the knowledge which he had acquired while voyaging in these unknown sees, I am indebted for all my bopes in life.

I have said that, he was driven by discamatances to an artagenism with the Christian Charch in some particulars of faith. I what to state his position clearly. For the his and teachings of Christ as the ideal of love, paty and charity, he had the profoundest veneration, and I knew as body who imitated simes closely.

in these respects. But he believed that by attempting

in these respects. But he believed that by attempting to "crucify the old man" atterty to yield up reason to faith, and to subject himself unresistingly to the direction of an exercial Divice master, he had nearly see implished his spiritual destruction, and he repudared such servituse, het ceforth, forever.

Let me new briefly explain the cause of his suicide. I have already said that his labors were fact too great for his strength. Though simple in his laster, and moderate in his expenditure, it was a perpetual struggle with him to keep free from debt, the more especially as he had his aged parents to provide for. He was also as far as his means would perodit, generous, and profuse even, in his charities. He fait that it was in vain to think of laying up a competence by his professional gains, and that a provision for his declining years must be obtained in some other way. Of late his attention had been turned to effecting an imperiant improvement of the sewing-machine, which had taxed his energies to the utmost. The invention was completed, but he had gone too far. The "bruised recu" was broken at last. For several nights before his death he could get no sleep. His sparitual termentors refurred to the charge with greater pertinacity than ever. His agony was fearful. He felt that he most give way soon, and cried aboud, I must, "I must have help from some quanter." On Felday morning, after toesing upon his bed for twenty four hours, he rose hastily, dressed, rushed out and bought a pisfel, returned to his house, and the report from the parlor informed his household that Joseph T. Curtla was at less face to face with his adversaries.

What was the moral character of this act! "Spicide," says one meralist, "is cowardice." "Rank cide," says one meralist, "is cowardice." "Rank

What was the moral character of this act! "Sai.

was at less face to face with his adversaries.

What was the meral character of this act! "Scicide," says one meralist, "is cowardice." "Runk solfshness," adds another. My friends, as clear-sighted Thomas Carlyle says, "Let us not be the dupes of words." When the physician Gregort voluntarily deveted himself to death, by dissecting the corpse of a victim to the plague, then raging at Marseilles, the voice of mankind, with one accord, pronourced bim a hero, and justly. Yet he cartrally con mitted suicide. And this is out one of a thousand cases of similar deliberate self-immelation.

Joseph T. Curtis died "in harness." He know, and often had my heart bled to hear him say it, that he was wearing out; that those who were dependent upon him were easing too much of him. We were award that, in proportion as his strength failed, he bacane expresed to the assaults of the fiends that dozed his path. Yet he could not bring himself to foreske those who clurg to him for support, but struggled despetately onward with his burden, until he stumbled and fell—no cowardly, selfish suicide, but a martyr to a too prefound and conscientions devotion to duty.

I have little space left in which to allude to his many admirable qualities of head and heart. His sincerity and candor were such that no consideration of selfish produce would keep him from expressing his honest convictions anywhere, regardless of the effect it might produce upon his intercets. Though he feit that Fate had denied him that position as a physician before the public to which he was jurily entitled, he never an onessed at y petty jealously or eavy to ward those who had outstripped him in the race. With that bitter parties spirit so common among the advecage of both of the prominent systems of physic, he had no sympathy. I may add that he possessed decided mechanical gerius, and otten remarked that his his should have been passed in the avocation of a machinist. His love of the Beautiful in Natura and Art was genuine, and marked by taste and ciscrimination. To tho His love of the Beautiful in Nature and Art was gesuine, and marked by taste and discrimination. To those who fauded him cold and unsympathstic, I would say that his manner resulted partly from natural abyness, and partly from the depressing effect of so many sorrows, which had checked, though not destroyed, his natural enthusiasm. He was slight and graceful in figure, and he were the most exquisitely spiritual and refined expression upon his countenance that I have ever beheld in any individual of the sterner sex. I was never in mixed society with him without being impressed by the marked contrast which he presented to those around him. It was like "the moon among the lesser lights."

This imperfect sketch has been hastily permed by one who regarded him as the dearest friend he had on

This imperiect sketch has been hastily penned by one who regarded him as the dearest friend he had on earth; who was strengthened and sustained by his wisdom, and stimulated to self-discipline by the contemplation of his life and character. To have been chabled to be the stay of his old age would have been the greatest earthly blessing that I could have received. But it was not to be. In conclusion let me say, that devoully believing in the principle of compensation in the universe, I trust, in common with his many corrow-stricken friends, that he has at last emerged from the funereal darkness of his earthly career, into the realm of unclouded and eternal light.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

TRIAL-TRIP OF THE ADRIATIC. The Collins steamer Adriatic returned yesterday morning from her Engineer's trial-trip, and is now ying at the wharf foot of Canal a reet, loading for Liverpool. She will take her place in the line on Sat-urday text. From the statements put forth by gentlemen on board during her trip, we are led to that the public expectation as to her speed will be fully residued. With a model superior to everything clse aftont, it would indeed be surprising if she did not achieve a great and imperishable triumph for her lamented creator. That she will do this we feel fully assured, if her engines are at all what they ought to be. When she reached the offing, we are in that, under 13 pounds of steam, she seemed to run away with her machinery. The ponderous engines worked smoothly, with very little noise or ribrat and her hull slipped through the waves without breaking them, the fluent lines leaving no wake. On Sunday morning, she ran around Block Island and returned by night, making 17 miles an hour, under about pounds of steam. She stood off as right, and yesterday morring came up to the city. Starting about 81 o'clock from a given poist at the Hook, the buoys at the time tailing down, indicating an ebb tide, in an hour and four minutes she ran past Governor's Island, a distance of 2t statute miles, using only two thirds of her available steam power.

Experiments were made while atzes, by Lieutenants Taylor and Temple, with Captain Cavendy's tripod for zenith observations, which were pronounced entirely satisfactory. Prof. Gran's Colcin a light was also tried, and proved successful for illuminating in foggs, weather. Both inventions will be adopted on the steemer. Among the persons on board were Mr. E. K. Collins, Mr. Horatio Allen of the Novelty Works, Captain Cavedy, ex Chief-Engineer Martin and Lieutenants Taylor and Temple of the Navy, Lieutenant Belaventz of the Russian Navy, and Prof. Grant.

LAUNCH OF THE RUSSIAN STEAM CORVETTE. The Russian steam corvette, described in Monday's TRIBUNE, was successfully lausched from the yard of Wm. H. Webb, yesterday morning, and tugged to the Novelty Works to recieve her machinery. The laurch was witzessed by a large number of specialors, it cluding several officets of the Russian Navy.

The new United States revenue cutter will be laurebed from the same yard, on Wednesday morning. at high water.

THE STEAM TUG WEBS. The steam-tog W. H. Webb, Capt. Hazzard, has been laid up for the past few days, having so ne slight repairs doze. She has also had two masts put in her, and will now be able to remain at sea longer than

usual, and will no doub! be of great service this Winter to versels on this coast. LAKE DISASTERS-TWO VESSELS LOST WITH THEIR

CREWS.

Capt Matthews of the schooner Traveler raports that, an Sunday last, while about forty miles from this pert, and twenty miles off shore, the wind blowing almost a hurricane, he saw a large white fore and afterhooner founder and sink. At the time he was only about a mile and a half distant from the spot where she went down, but unable to render any assistance. He did not see any of the onew after she went down. She was bound up.

She was bound up.

Some fears are entertained that the vessel was the
schoener Josephine, which has been looked for for

schooler Josephine, which has been bound as several days.

Intelligence has also reached this city of the capsizing of the schooner Weiland, between St. Joseph and this port. She left St. Joseph on the 4th inst., with a bload of wood, and nothing was heard of her until Friday following, when she was found bottom up. There is a faint hope that the erew, composed of Capt Mc-floonald and zeven men, have been picked up; but the probability is that they have found a watery grave. She is supposed to have captized in the gale of the 5th inst. The Weiland was an old vessel, owned by the captair and Mr. Dalton of this city. She was worth about \$1,000.

THE MISSISSIFFI ELECTION -The Logislature of Missiraippi having counted the votes for Governor of that State cast at the October election, assounced the following result:

The Providence Transcript says the Carolina Mills, Natick Mills, and nearly all the mills in Fall River, will recommence operations must work.